

EXPENDITURES

The Philippines is self-sustaining. The entire cost of civil administration is borne by local taxpayers. This has been true since the beginning of American occupation.

From another angle it can be said with some degree of truthfulness that the Islands have been a financial burden to the United States. In the first place, 40,000,000 pesos (\$20,000,000) were paid by the United States to Spain for the privilege of subjugating the Filipino insurgents. Having neglected to include a few little islands in the first arrangement, a short time later we find the United States handing over to Spain another 200,000 pesos (\$100,000) in payment for them. Then it cost the United States 360,000,000 pesos (\$180,000,000) to assimilate benevolently these same insurgents above mentioned.

Subsequent to the war period in American-Philippine relations, the expenses incident to American occupation in the Philippines have come chiefly from the money spent for the Army and Navy. In this connection it might be well to direct attention to the fact that 2,000,000 pesos (\$1,000,000) have been taken annually out of the American Treasury to pay Filipinos in the military service. In addition, the meticulous detail-inclined would debit the Philippine account with the following items: A portion of the appropriations of the Bureau of Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Bureau of Quarantine Service; certain expenses of the United States Department of Agriculture; salaries and expenses of the Philippine Resident Commissioners at

Washington 5 Bureau
of Insular Affairs; internal revenue and customs
duties paid
to the Philippine treasury; appropriation for the
1903 Census
of the Philippines; and appropriation for relief
of the dis-
tressed in 1903—to make a grand total of
2,000,000,000
pesos (\$1,000,000,000). The sum shrinks from
its apparent
hugeness and is not as terrifying as it seems
when it is re-